

Union hams assist Guatemala victims

by Janet Ritch

Amateur radio operators are playing a key role in organizing relief for the earthquake victims in Guatemala. The earthquake which hit at 3:00 am on February 4 destroyed much of Guatemala City.

The Medical Director of the Red Cross in Guatemala made a general appeal for basic rescue material through the International Society of Radio Amateurs on the morning of the disaster. Robert Blohm, an amateur radio operator, received this appeal at McGill's amateur radio station VE2UN.

The network of radio amateurs mainly consists of Latin American members, with two operators in the United States, and in Canada.

Blohm said that amateur radio is the most reliable means of transmitting information across the two continents. He said, "the only other means is military radio to the American Embassy. But that is only for official political messages."

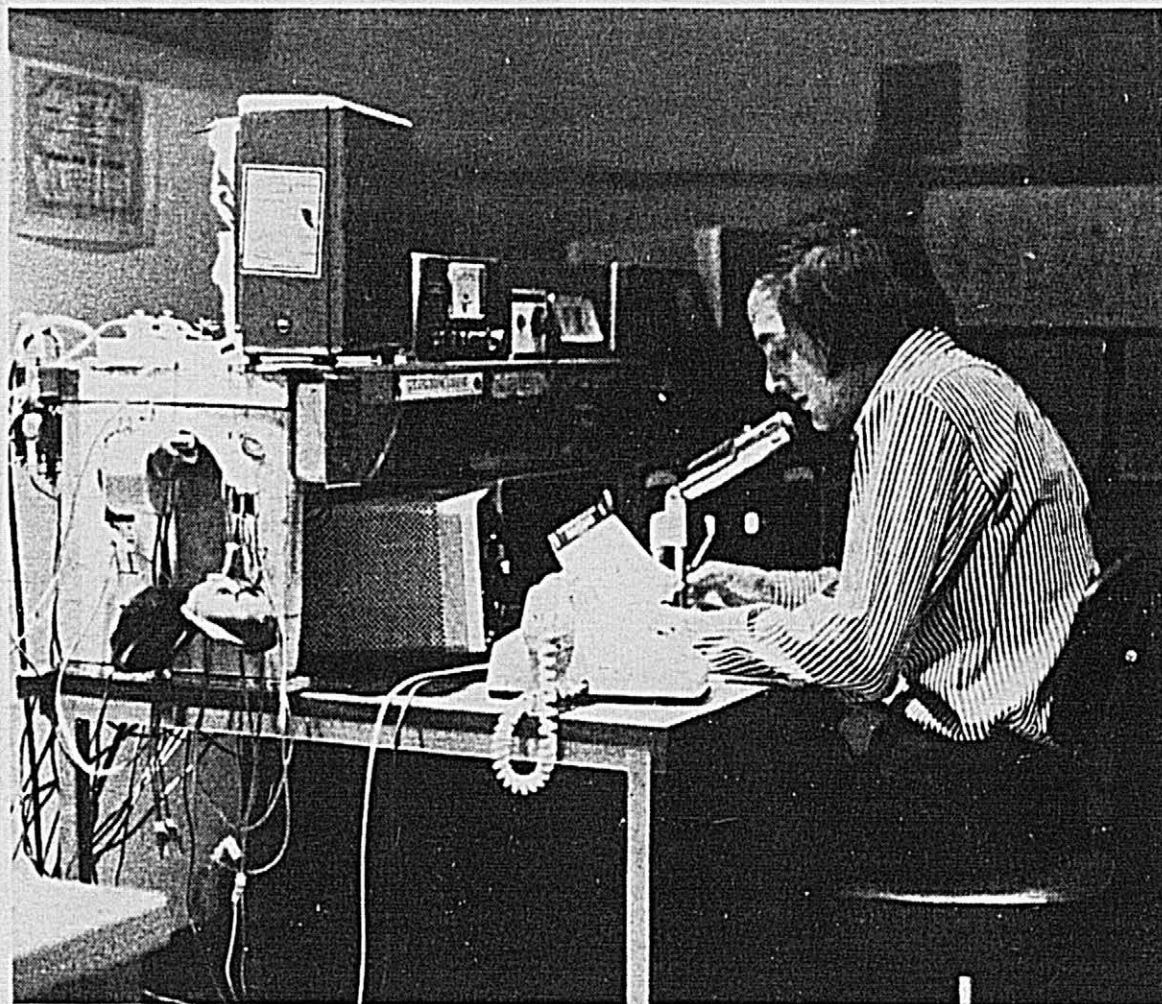
On the day of the disaster, communication was carried out mainly by the Red Cross. "Yesterday the Guatemalan government took firm control of the radio operations," he said. They prohibited the twelve Guatemalan operators to pass any personal messages and strictly demanded that the

radio frequencies remain free for messages concerning aid and diplomatic communication.

The request for aid which Blohm received stated that "all the Guatemalan emergency resources had been used up." A list of emergency materials which they desperately needed included alcohol, bandages, penicillin, water purification tablets, tents and cots.

Last night 4,000 people were reported dead and 12,000 injured, Blohm said. The earthquake's epicenter was 55 kilometers southeast of the capital. It registered 7.5 on the Richter scale, equivalent to the earthquake of 1917 which also destroyed Guatemala City. Blohm was told that the three city hospitals were full and that the Red Cross was only operating the small clinic. Blohm's main concern is that time is not wasted. When he phoned the Guatemalan consulate in Montreal to relay the request he was not taken seriously. The Consul for Trade replied that "hospitals are always full of sick people. So what's new? The army will look after it."

When Blohm contacted the Red Cross in Toronto he was told that they could do nothing until Guatemalan officials had contacted the central office in Geneva which would relay the



Robert Blohm, radio operator at VE2UN in the Union, receives distress call from Guatemala.

message here officially.

The Red Cross told Blohm that "the U.S. usually initiated these rescue operations. They have all the necessary equipment available in the Canal Zone in Panama."

The requests for aid have now come through official channels and the American government has pledged \$500,000. Canada has followed with \$75,000.

Blohm says that a crucial necessity that will probably be overlooked is a means of communication to coordinate relief. He feels that "walkie-talkies would be the best replacement for the disrupted telephone network in Guatemala. Montreal has an abundance of them."

Blohm wants to obtain the equipment and go down himself, having a knowledge of

both Guatemala and the Spanish language. He feels competent of his abilities since he has studied the uses of emergency communication equipment as a hobby.

He says that "he might be prevented from going down by the Guatemalan consulate. They don't like me because 'I operate out of McGill which arouses suspicions of Marxist affiliations.'"

IPC

The following students were selected to be on the Interim Managerial Committee:

André Belisle
Michael Gardiner
Robert Jenkins
Randy Orr

Alternate: Joyce Lambersky

Non-student members of the committee are Beverly Chandler and Jonathan Cohen.

Those selected to be on the Committee to Restructure the Students' Society are:

Michael Bergman
Sam Boskey
Peter Garber
Michael Johnson
David Round
Al Sassoon

Alternate: Andrea Grout

Non-student members of the committee are Roger Balk, Ted Maroun, Professor Norman Henchey, Stu Budden and Tom Thompson.

The Interim Policy Committee wishes to thank all those who expressed an interest and took the time to apply to be on these committees. There will be a meeting of the Restructuring Committee Tuesday, February 10 in Union 327.

Women's forum stresses involvement

by Judy Polumbaum

Four prominent women spoke at McGill last night as part of a three-day conference on Women in Political Action and Organizing.

Included were Quebec lawyer Miriam Grassby, Professor Margaret Benston, Lilliana Mason who was a political activist in Chile, and community organizer for Montreal's black community, Vera Jackson.

Grassby observed that, since she had been received by the Quebec Bar last year, her views now command more respect. As a law student, she worked with the Cote-des-Neiges Tenants' Association, and her involvement with tenant organizing has continued. One example given was of a low-income housing project in Laval, consisting of 600 homes which were bought by the Central Mortgage and Loan Company. Residents sought to prevent the breakup of their community, and Grassby was one of five lawyers consulted. In her words, "Speculation is kosher: you can

buy, divide, sell, throw people out." Since the corporate landlord's plans were perfectly legal, Grassby advised the tenants that concerted political action, rather than legal recourse, was necessary.

Although the tenants made little progress in their struggle against the company, they did achieve a victory in legislation passed recently by the Quebec Government. The Condominium Laws contain a provision which prevents the resale of their homes. The tenants are now planning to bring criminal charges against the landlord.

Grassby said that this tenants' group intends to stay together. Their organizing efforts have changed their perception of the world: instead of feeling powerless, they find they can contribute to change.

Vera Jackson agreed that "little people" can stand up to people in power. She has discovered that "sheer brashness accomplishes a great deal." Being outspoken is "a great shock and very unsettling"

to the authorities.

"The police love to pick on black kids," Jackson observed. Only recently have Black community projects undertaken advocacy on behalf of juveniles. Jackson went on to say that such organizing efforts have been successful in ending "the cycle of arrest-court-detention" for many young people.

Single mothers in Montreal also "suffer all kinds of headaches and hassles," noted Jackson. She described arguing a case before the rental board for an unmarried woman with small children. Despite common grievances against a landlord "who was a dyed-in-the-wool louse," the woman's neighbours did not help her to fight eviction, because they disliked children in their building.

Jackson voiced her concern over the situation of domestic workers who are "imported" from the West Indies to work in Canadian homes. She read portions of an official agreement, between the Jamaican Ministry of Labour and the

Canadian Department of Manpower and Immigration, which facilitates the flow of domestics to Canada. The document stipulates pre-screening of candidates by the Jamaican Government, to ensure that they are between the ages of 18 and 40, and not encumbered by marital or familial responsibilities. In other words, said Jackson, "female eunuchs." A Canadian work permit does not mean security for a West Indian domestic, for the Government

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PALESTINIAN EVENING

Celebration, 11th anniversary of Palestinian revolution, 7:30 pm at Pavillon Lafontaine, 1301 Sherbrooke East. Guest speakers: Mayada Youssef, exec member of Federation of Palestinian Women and head of Palestinian Red Crescent; Prof. Ibrahim Abouloghod, counsel to Palestinian delegation at UN. Cultural presentation to follow. All welcome.

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- Monday, Feb. 9, noon—Opening Day Parade. 5 pm.—Pizza Disco in the Union.
- Tuesday, Feb. 10, 6 pm.—Montreal Alouettes vs Redmen hockey game.
- Wednesday, Feb. 11, noon—Spaghetti Eating Contest in the Union.
- Thursday, Feb. 12, 8 pm.—Bavarian Night — Johann Stumpf Orchestra & German food in the Union.

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Save Montreal assembly:**Housing solutions elusive**

by Lori Cohen

The use of high-cost labour and materials in the rehabilitation of old buildings has resulted in high rents, which exclude low-income tenants, the intended beneficiaries of the projects, according to representatives of Save Montreal at a general assembly held last night at the University Settlement.

A film, "There Goes the Neighbourhood", illustrated how members of the Portuguese community of Carré St. Louis had overcome this problem by buying houses from landlords and renovating these cooperatively.

Bob Stanley, a participant in "Renovation St. Louis", explained that this project is failing because reparations to three houses have already cost \$65,000, merely to comply with city standards, and would cost tenants as much as 100 per cent more in rent. Although the project is non-profit, they are still required to pay taxes like a normal corporation, thus increasing costs further.

Jean Mayo of the Community Housing Development Corporation, felt that co-operatives were valuable because by tenants becoming owners, co-owners or members of co-operatives, houses are taken off the speculative market. As well,

she explained, there is the self-management—the idea of people having control over their environment and their lives.

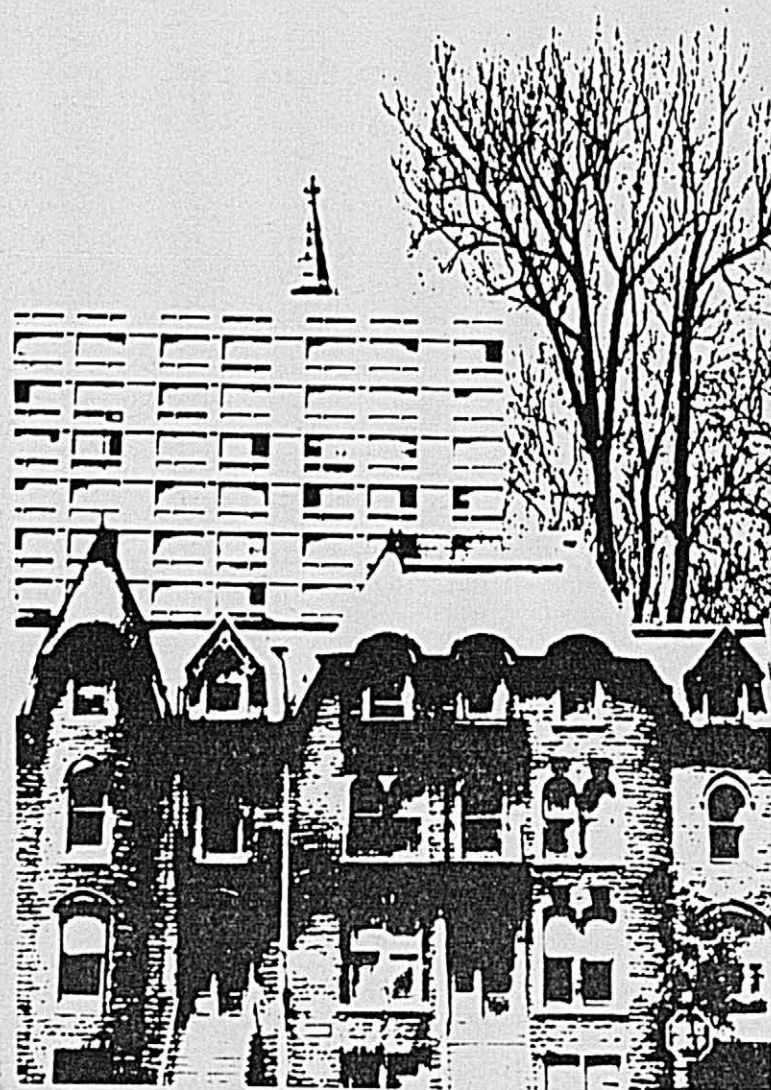
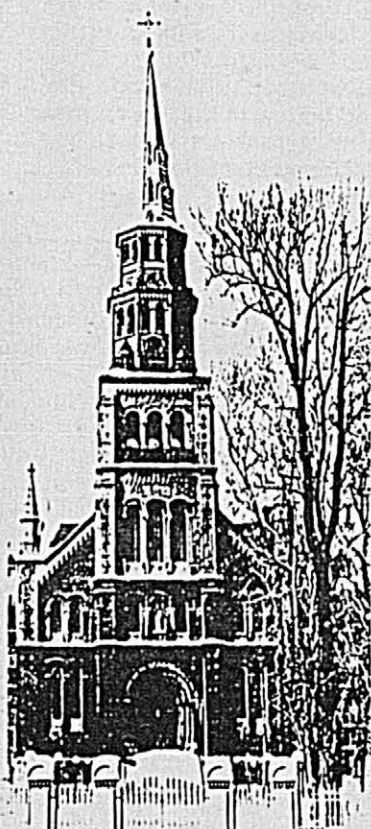
Michael Fish, an active member of Save Montreal, urged citizens to get together in neighbourhood groups over the next month and write down

statements expressing what they want for their community. "Simple sentences indicating the desire to save houses, have quieter traffic, more green space, etc., would take advantage of an opportunity to impress municipal government at a time when discussions for a master plan for Montreal have been going on."

Peter Lankin elaborated on the master plan idea, explaining it as a set of goals, including statements of what citizens want in terms of transportation, housing, green space, etc. to be renewable annually and allowing for total open public participation. It would work best by neighbourhoods, which, according to him, "are the building blocks of the city." At present, there are no rules of the game and people do not know where they stand.

A representative of the Montreal Citizens' Movement (MCM), Gaitan LeBeau, stated that the MCM was an important instrument in helping Montrealers find solutions to their problems, and it considered housing, along with health and welfare, transportation, a major concern.

The meeting also discussed Heritage Day, February 16, when Save Montreal has planned numerous activities.

**Barkin:****Class struggle is at the root**

by Michael Lewis

"In the last ten years there has been a revival of interest in Marxist economics and approaches," Professor David Barkin said last night during a talk on radical economics sponsored by the McGill Debating Union.

Barkin cited the economic crisis as the reason for the invitation to speak at a Canadian university where he felt radical economic doctrine has not yet penetrated.

Although Barkin feels that the realization is slowly dawning that "social relations are at the root of the problem", most companies and ruling cliques still adopt policies which do not recognise this.

In identifying allied doctrines, Barkin latched onto the notion of the structural approach. According to this doctrine, it is not the policies themselves that must be changed, but the society itself which must be changed, he said. Barkin added that Ralph Nader, the American consumer crusader, fits perfectly into this category.

Barkin however challenged the belief that people like Nader were by themselves. Quite on the contrary, he is, "in very good company. There are many people in the United States Congress and the New Democratic Party here in Canada who are with him."

Finally, he emphasized that

the ruling cliques in the western nations were not innocently naive about the harm their economic policies were doing to members of the third world. He said, we have to explain that "the people who run this world know what they're doing".

In order to explain this point, Barkin pointed to the various military involvements through the last 20 years whose purpose was to replace "progressive" third world governments with more malleable puppet governments. He cited the example of Angola, where foreign mercenaries have been recruited to help the FNLA and UNITA forces.

ANEQ rejected in Sir George vote

by David Ress

The referendum on joining the Association National des Etudiants du Québec (ANEQ) was defeated at Sir George Williams, the university's Day Students' Association (DSA) announced last night.

Slightly more than six per cent of Sir George's 5500 day session students voted. The final vote was 199 against joining the union to 137 in favour.

The referendum was staged over the last three days, and was "heavily advertised" on the campus, according to a DSA spokesman.

The negative vote means "there is no way the Sir George DSA will join ANEQ this year,"

according to David Clamen, vice president of the association.

Clamen said recent reports on alleged domination of ANEQ by the Communist Party of Canada Marxist-Leninist (CPC-ML) probably did not affect the result of the referendum. Clamen added that he and many other Sir George students were not convinced by recent reports in the *Georgian* and the *McGill Daily*.

McGill, in an open meeting held last year, failed to come up with a quorum to vote on joining ANEQ. Interest in the union at McGill died down with the resignation of observer Daniel Boyer last December.

Women....

continued from page 1
may deport her with virtually no notice.

Professor Margaret Benston of Simon Fraser University presented a general picture of the women's movement in British Columbia. She distinguished various types of movement activities, ranging from "parliamentary political

SUCCESSFUL BLOOD DRIVE

The McGill Engineering Blood Drive ended today obtaining 1293 pints, beating their past record of 1155 pints. Thank you to all who donated blood and volunteered their time to make the drive a success.

action groups" to "union and workplace organizing," all of which "complement and supplement each other."

Organizing efforts must confront concrete problems, said Benston. She viewed the unionization of female workers as particularly significant, because it deals with day-to-day issues in the workplace. Through collective rather than individual solutions, both women and men can attain control over their own lives, Benston asserted.

Liliana Mason, a member of the Chilean MIR (Revolutionary Left Movement) who was imprisoned and tortured by the military junta in Chile, stated that "the real liberation of women will take place only after

the liberation of all oppressed peoples." She traced the historical development of capitalism in Chile, and the growth of the working class movement. By the early part of this century, Mason said, Chilean workers had achieved progressive social legislation which protected the rights of men, women, and children.

According to Mason, mass consciousness and organization reached their highest level during the three years of the Popular Unity government in Chile. The participation of women in politics and production increased dramatically during this period. Women organized mothers' centres, took part in the control of food distribution, and helped in

defence of factories and communities against rightist terrorism.

"In September, 1973, the military junta erased by machine gun almost all the victories achieved by the working class over the past century," said Mason. "The junta's New Economic Policy is characterized by the super-exploitation of the working people." Mason related her own experience of prison and torture. In an Air Force detention centre, electric shock was applied repeatedly to her breasts and vagina. She was forced to stand for an entire week, without eating and scarcely sleeping.

Mason spent nearly a year in two prisons and two concentration camps. But she said that,

"imprisonment does not mean paralyzation of political activities." On the contrary, "the prisoners in Chile constitute one more front of resistance against the military dictatorship." She described how the prisoners elected representative committees to pressure for better treatment, organized study and recreation groups, and smuggled information to the outside.

Since the military coup, Chilean women have set up "common pots" to share food among impoverished families. Mason identified this development as an important "semi-legal mass organization." Women and men are struggling side by side, she said, in growing resistance to the military junta.

Vogel claims TA strike is unfair

The following is the text from a letter written by Dean Vogel of the Faculty of Arts to Pierre Paquette, head of MTAA. Written on February 4, 1976, it explains Vogel's position in the current TA strike.

In the course of our telephone conversation of this morning, during which I invited you and representatives of the MTAA to come to see me this afternoon (or at any time convenient to you in the rest of the week), you suggested that you could not in fact see me at all until I had put in writing all possible times at which it would be convenient for me to meet with you in the near future and had answered 'positively' all the points raised in your letter of January 22, 1976. Allow me therefore to make the following points with respect to the situation as I see it at this time.

The Problem of Communication

Your first letter to me was dated December 11, 1975. On receipt of this letter on Friday, December 12, I got in touch with you and we arranged to meet on the following Tuesday, December 16. You wrote to me again on the 6th of January, a letter which arrived in my office on Thursday, the 8th. I was unfortunately away on the Friday. However, during the following week, I discussed the issues related to Teaching Assistants at the Faculty meeting, Tuesday, January 13, the Senate on January 14 adopted, virtually unchanged, the recommendations of its Committee on Teaching Assistants, and on the morning of January 15, I saw Chairmen of the Faculty of Arts. By mid-morning, I had, therefore, a series of concrete proposals to make to you, and I got in touch with Mr. Nakitsas of the MTAA to suggest a meeting as quickly as possible. I was told that it was unlikely that the group could be contacted in time for an afternoon meeting and that there was a co-ordinating committee meeting of the MTAA on the following day, on the Friday. I expressed my willingness to appear before that Committee for a few minutes to explain my suggestions but was called back after two hours and told that 'the agenda was too full to allow for my appearance.' A meeting was then arranged for Monday, January 19.

Following that meeting, I was asked to put my proposals in writing which I did in



Robert Vogel, Dean of Faculty of Arts

my memorandum of January 20. I received a letter on January 22 which did not specifically reject the main financial proposals of my memorandum and which did not reject the mechanism I had proposed for sorting out other problems with regard to Teaching Assistants. I therefore asked for the money needed to implement my recommendations and on January 27, with the agreement of the Budget Planning Group, I was ready to ask Chairmen to begin implementation of the salary changes. I spoke to you before the memorandum left my office and invited you to discuss any further points with me. I did say that the financial adjustments were the very best I could obtain at the present time, that they would both create equity throughout the Faculty and allow for raises to everyone but that it was urgent to start the process, necessarily a fairly lengthy one, as quickly as possible.

You again pointed to the difficulties of arranging any meeting at such short notice and to the fact that various committees had to meet before the end of the week. I was not informed about any decisions taken at your meetings; (unfortunately due to weather conditions, Monday's Daily was not available until late Tuesday afternoon). I understand that a press conference was held on Tuesday afternoon but to my knowledge no communication whatsoever was given to the Faculty with regard to possible actions to be taken on Wednesday morning.

The 10-hour per week maximum workload

Throughout the negotiations with the Senate Committee, in the MTAA Information Bulletin No 1 (item no 6), in the Information Bulletin No 2 (item no 1), the recommendation for a full-time Teaching Assistant work-load was twelve hours a week. The ten hour question was not raised until January 19—five days after Senate had adopted the recommendation 'that the maximum workload for a Teaching Assistant be arranged so as to require no more than twelve hours per week.' (Recommendation no 2, Senate document no D5-37).

Since the weekly workloads are, in any case, a somewhat approximate figure and tend to vary widely according to the time of the academic year, this sudden change in the MTAA recommendations with regard to maximum workloads seems somewhat surprising, and I can think of no way of making a 'positive' response to a change in a demand after the original demand had been accepted by the University as a whole.

Principle of seniority

Although I would assume the principle of seniority is somewhat different from the proposal of 'guaranteed employment' (Information Bulletin No 2, item no 6), my response to this problem may be found in my memorandum to Mr. Paquette of January 20, 1976:

"I have also suggested that the question of the length of teaching assistantships, ie number of years in the position and who is appointed, is a matter of departmental policy in which I could not interfere, but I would like to say of these and other grievances which Teaching Assistants may feel they have that I would be happy to see set up a permanent grievance committee to look

MFU supports MTAA

The following statement was passed by the Executive Committee of the McGill Faculty Union (MFU) on February 4, 1976.

—Consistent with the position adopted at the General Meeting of the MFU on November 25, 1975.

The Executive Committee reiterates its support for the TAs' demands for a catch-up salary increase and a cost-of-living clause to be effective immediately. These increases are to be granted without reducing the number of teaching assistants or increasing the teaching load of the staff.

The Executive Committee urges the University administration to bargain in good faith with the representative of the TAs. We support the right of TAs to participate collectively in decisions affecting their salaries and working conditions.

into any difficulties which may arise in the future."

A notice of motion to set up such a committee is already before the Faculty of Arts.

Reimbursement of full fees to all Teaching Assistants

This item falls into the category of extra money to which my memoranda spoke at length. I am sure you recognize that there are, in the Faculty, a considerable number of Teaching Assistants who have relatively small salaries carrying half-time and, particularly, less than half-time responsibilities. To attempt to pay full fees, for instance, to a person registered in PhD 2 who is currently performing a task for which he is paid \$500 would entail the following adjustments: \$500, plus 20%, plus \$659.50 (fees). I am sure that you understand that the demands to pay full fees to all Teaching Assistants represents a demand which the Faculty is financially simply not able to sustain. In any case, I feel that I have fully explained the nature of the financial remuneration which I have been able to obtain.

The granting of full salary increases and fee reimbursements to Teaching Assistants receiving less than \$4,500 in grants and scholarships

There are a variety of scholarships available to graduate students and since my proposals have always had as their main thrust the creation of a degree of equity in the Faculty, I felt that all holders of scholarships and fellowships of substantial amounts, that is, as in most cases over \$2000, should not receive increments since, again, this would reduce the total amount of money for distribution to those whose current earnings were too low.

Standard increases [3%]

This is an item for a future budget and, as I explained to you in our meeting of January 19, I was not in a position to bind the budget of the Faculty for the Teaching Assistants any more than I was able to for any other group in the Faculty. In view of the very high percentages which we are talking about in the current discussions, the 3% for a future year seemed to me to be an item that could be left for discussion after internal Faculty mechanisms had been set up, even more particularly in view of the item following.

COLA

Senate resolved on December 17 to support COLA clauses and I added my full and unreserved support to this. You had therefore received, before January 22, all the assurances which it is possible to have within an academic unit of the University, that you would receive COLA increases 'in a manner comparable to salaries of full-time staff.' You must be well aware that if I were to give you any other assurances, they would be no more binding than the ones you have already received, since I can give no guarantees about COLA clauses to the full-time

academic staff, or to myself.

In finding a large sum of money to make up whatever inequities have developed over the last year and a half and, at the same time, to bring to a reasonable minimum the salaries of all Faculty of Arts Teaching Assistants, the University has clearly illustrated its concern with respect to the cost of living situation of the Teaching Assistants.

Remuneration for Teaching Assistant Lecturers

At our meeting of January 19, I stated that I recognize that there were a number of special problems, particularly with regard to one Department in which there are no graduate students, but which employs graduate students from another Department for part of its regular teaching. I stated that I recognized that this represented a load greater than that of a normal full-load Teaching Assistant. However, there was and remains a real discrepancy between this workload as described by the Teaching Assistants and as described by the instructors in this and one other Department. I suggested at the time that I would be prepared to make special arrangements, and to try to sort this out in the most equitable fashion I could.

The number of people involved remains very small (between seven and fourteen). I suggested to you at the time that it would be unfortunate to hold up increases for all Teaching Assistants, including those mentioned above, until this had been ironed out. Again, this was one of the 'grievances' which could be looked at by a Faculty committee, as quoted in item no 2 above.

I might add that the demand made for doubling the salary of this particular group this year, and then adding another \$800 plus COLA for next year, seemed somewhat excessive in view of the severe budgetary restraints on the Faculty and in view of the fact, as I said in my memorandum of January 27, that 'those graduate students who took on these duties in September of 1975 did so in the knowledge of the tasks which they were going to undertake.'

In view of the above, the claim that there was no response to the items in your letter of January 22 seems somewhat puzzling. I had been under the impression that a friendly working relationship had been established during our various meetings and telephone conversations. The strike action which was consequently taken seems out of proportion with the remaining problems, and I suggest to you that it is unfair, both to the undergraduate students and to the members of staff, to continue a series of slowdowns and work stoppages without at least informing those most seriously affected.

I would be grateful to hear from you, in writing, whether you propose to continue with these tactics and what units of the Faculty would be involved.

South Africa: alone and ready

by Michael Lewis

According to the Western press, the area most to suffer from South Africa's intervention in the Angolan Civil War has been African unity. The agency bearing this name, the Organization of African Unity, made no headway last month when it met in Addis Ababa to try to decide on a common policy in regard to the Angolan conflict.

Under the chairmanship of none other than Field Marshal Idi "Big Dada" Amin, Africa's motley collection of military and authoritarian governments blundered their way through a melange of speeches and threats. In the end, no common stance was taken. Africa had been divided into two groups; those which supported the Marxist MPLA and those who were in favour of UNITA and FNLA.

The Western press were quick to latch onto the spectre of the South African involvement to explain this polarization. African states which, in the West's view, normally behave themselves, swarmed to recognize the MPLA. The reason was obvious, apartheid was the answer.

South Africa's system of keeping its races separate from one another is seen as a shoddily disguised racism used to maintain the white regime in the country.

Yet South Africa has remained oblivious to the rest of Africa and the rest of the world. There are many South Africans who sincerely believe that apartheid is beneficial to all the different racial groups concerned including the "natives". By keeping the races separate, they are kept pure.

South Africa styles itself as a Christian nation firmly bound to the western alliance against the common Red enemy. Their belief that they are crusaders is evident from broadcasts of the external radio service, Radio RSA, which transmits daily commentaries on how the West has deserted South Africa. They are sure that Angola is only the beginning of a move which will end with the loss of the entire African continent to the cause of communism.

Radio RSA (Republic of South Africa) is the official mouthpiece of the South African Government unlike either the BBC World Service or Radio Canada International. There is a marked absence of critical analysis outside the commentaries which are an attempt to clarify the Government's position.

This 'window to the world' has been used to express the regime's shock at the naive state of the West. A commentary delivered last month by Radio RSA's crack journalist, Alexander Stewart, announced that South Africa was, "not prepared to fight by itself for the free world" in Angola.

Of course, South Africa had a vested interest in seeing the MPLA destroyed in Angola. South Africa is the industrial giant of Africa and certainly a more worthy prize to the forces of communism than backward Angola.

There is also a fear in both South Africa and Rhodesia that the armies of Black Africa might yet invade and a major war will ensue. Angola and Mozambique, as the last vestiges of colonialism in southern Africa, were a security to the white governments. The passing of power to native Africans has meant that black-controlled governments are just that much closer.

For a number of South Africans, this possibility is too dreadful to consider. Radio RSA has chosen to emphasize the Government's policy of detente with the black African states. South Africa has made overtures within the last few years to some of its underdeveloped neighbours with offers of aid and technical assistance. Much of Radio RSA's broadcasting time has been taken up with the advantages in store for a black African state wishing, "to divide the barriers that separate us."

A recent South African commentary aired on Radio RSA remarked that, among other reasons, the Soviet Union had started with Angola in their bid for world domination because of this embryonic 'detente'. If peace and goodwill were to come about between Black and White Africa, the commentator stated, "this would not be very good for the Soviet Union."

In the South African media, such as Radio RSA, the notion that South Africa stands as a bastion of freedom prevails. Last August though, when South Africa first sent its troops into Angola ostensibly to defend valuable hydro-electric projects, the Government remained silent. This reporter first heard of the South African invasion not through Radio RSA, but the BBC.

One would think that the South Africans would be proud to proclaim that they are struggling for what they believe in. It was not until 25 January that South Africa first admitted that it, "had been providing support for some of the independence movements in Angola."

What led to this acknowledgement was the capture of several South African soldiers nearly 450 miles inside of Angola. This revelation was as much a shock to the average South African as to the average European.

A BBC journalist reported from Johannesburg that South Africans were surprised and disillusioned by this most recent announcement. They knew that their forces were engaged in Angola, but they believed that only troops with the regular army, professionally trained soldiers, were being used. The three who were captured ranged in age from 16 to 18 years of age.

National servicemen sent to Angola have been required to sign a government document which makes it clear that the soldier has "volunteered" for service outside of the country. At the same time, the South African Parliament in Capetown passed a defence law amendment which gave the Government a new lever. The defence law amendment defined South Africa as, "Africa south of the equator". This definition includes such countries as Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zaire, Gabon, Zambia and Malawi. By calling such countries "South Africa" troops normally used for home defence could legally be sent to these countries if the need should at any time arise.

At the root of the controversy is the South Africans' policy of apartheid. What the original Dutch settlers found when they first arrived in the Cape Province in the seventeenth century was a primitive and "Un-Christian" people inhabiting a vast and fertile tract of land. It never went against their religious scruples to exploit this native population because of the belief that these "infidels" had been



created by God to serve man.

The idea of keeping the different peoples separate from one another was helped by British colonial policy of the period. Because of the vast size of the British Empire, Whitehall hit upon the idea of giving responsible, autonomous government to certain select colonies. This solution helped to relieve the overburdened Colonial Office and helped give the European colonists a sense of independence.

The one drawback to this plan in the case of South Africa was the Colonial Office's belief that the colonies should solve their own problems. They were quite aware that a racial problem existed in South Africa, but did nothing about it because they felt that the South Africans should solve it themselves.

The South Africans have solved it...at least to their satisfaction. The ultimate purpose of the country's apartheid policy is to create, in South Africa, separate little states within the state. The country is divided into units called homelands with a different race of people assigned to each one. According to the South African Government, total independence is the goal for each of these homogenous pockets.

Hence, apartheid has a goal which is to be fulfilled. The problem with accepting this explanation lies with the South African attitude towards its territory.

The country's hold on Southwest Africa provides an example of this South African characteristic. There have been scores of resolutions passed in the United Nations condemning South Africa for its "illegal occupation" of the territory and demanding their immediate withdrawal. South Africa has consistently refused claiming that the territory was South African by right and using, as proof, the mandate given them over fifty years ago by the League of Nations.

The man who has been controlling South Africa all through the recent Angolan episode is Prime Minister John Vorster. An Afrikaans-language news-

paper described him last May as, "a statesman of world stature" although, as Radio RSA has been reporting, his popularity has suffered in view of the Angolan fiasco.

Last February, Vorster was quoted in Parliament as having said that, "we do not interfere in the affairs of other countries."

Many people outside South Africa are surprised to learn that that country's Prime Minister had been a general during the Second World War with the Ossewabrandwag. The Ossewabrandwag was a sabotage group siding with the Germans against the Allies. In 1942, he was quoted as saying that, "we stand for Christian nationalism, which is an ally of Nazism."

Because of the speed with which he committed troops to Angola, Vorster has been under heavy pressure in the South African Parliament. This aspect of South African life has been covered by Radio RSA which has tried to use it as a practical demonstration of South African democracy at work.

The Government's strategy has been to heighten the communist threat to South Africa, thus making armed intervention the only realistic alternative.

The Foreign Minister, Hilgard Moeller, said in Parliament that Angola was part of the USSR's plan for "world domination". Radio RSA reported that Moeller had his reasons for feeling this way. As far as he is concerned, Angola was chosen by the Soviet Union because it was a hotbed of "sin" and a fertile starting point for the Russians who presumably thrive in the stuff.

When Vorster took the floor, he was armed with his explanation. He said that the purpose for the involvement was to drive the MPLA and Cuba from South West Africa. When asked why troops entered Angolan territory, he stated that, "When you chase a man, you hardly know where to stop...and we chased them a very long way."

letters

W.U. Vindicated

To the Daily:

I wish to express my support for the continued existence of the Women's Union at McGill.

First, in response to Eva Friede's letter (Jan. 27), I have not perceived the Women's Union as a "closed service for the benefit of the few," a ruling clique which "basks in a glorified position of enlightenment." I have only been to the Women's Union a few times, but the place has always seemed to be one where one could be at ease to do what one wants in the way of reading, browsing through magazines, talking, or just drinking coffee and relaxing, and there is, by the way, an excellent collection of literature. It is true that there is not a "rah-rah" cheerleading group out to meet new-

comers—although we are supposed to be adults, perhaps this is what Eva needed—but neither have the present members seemed hostile, cold, or exclusive.

I would also like to comment on the endangered future of the Women's Union. I wonder what exactly is needed to keep the W.U. open? The originators of the revived W.U. not only wanted to have "A Room of One's Own," but also to bring the cause of women's needs and interests to the public eye on a wider scale. The Women's Collective Press which developed was perhaps the outcome of the feelings of this particularly ambitious group of individuals. The work involved may not seem so attractive or necessary to the next group of students and the newspaper may have to die temporarily, a solution which I realize is disappointing in view of the work needed to begin it in the first place. I wonder, too, about the accessibility of the W.U. The fourth floor of the University Centre, reached only

by narrow, dreary staircases (a more poorly-planned building I've seldom seen!), is a good retreat, and the room is attractively set out; but climbing up there in hot, heavy winter clothes is not appealing to me and perhaps to many others. It would be helpful to have a notice board on the ground floor announcing times of opening. I also wonder about the necessity of the time-consuming paperwork mentioned in the Daily article. Is there not some way of "manning" the centre with a skeleton crew for a few hours a day and of operating the place on a primarily self-serve policy, with notice of when someone qualified would be available for help or information?

I visited the Women's Centre at U.B.C. last year, which has the advantage of being situated in a much more efficiently organized and valuably helpful Student Union building. The Centre seems to operate quite efficiently and successfully in the way mentioned just above, although I would imagine that

output there also varies from year to year. Certainly we are way ahead in one regard—the atmosphere here is both more pleasant and more inviting!

I consider the Women's Union an important facet of extra-curricular provisions for McGill students, and I do not think it should be allowed to sink into oblivion.

Louise Cornell
Ph.D. 2, Faculty of Education

How to be a success without ever learning

To the Daily:

"I cannot function in class. I am not learning," I explained to the adviser in Dawson Hall.

"I see," she said. "Well, only under exceptional circumstances do we let a student withdraw with a W of WF beyond November 29. Did you do the term paper and the work?"

"Yes", I said, "all of it, but...I cannot function in class. I am learning very little. I am wasting my time and money. I wish to correct this situation for the second half of the year."

"But", interrupted the adviser, with astonishment, "if you are doing the work, and you're not failing, then why do you want to withdraw?"

"Because," I repeated once more, "I cannot function in class. I am not learning."

The adviser paused. Then... "I am sorry. Only under exceptional circumstances; a death in the family, broken leg, do we permit a student to withdraw from a D course with a W or WF. After all, you're not failing..."

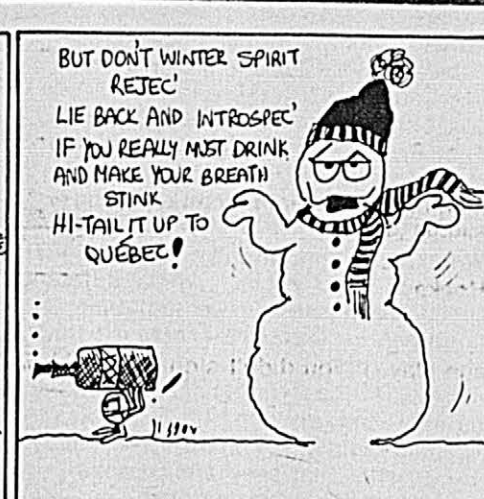
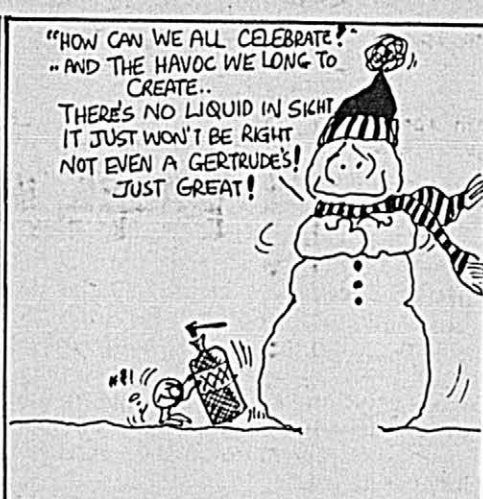
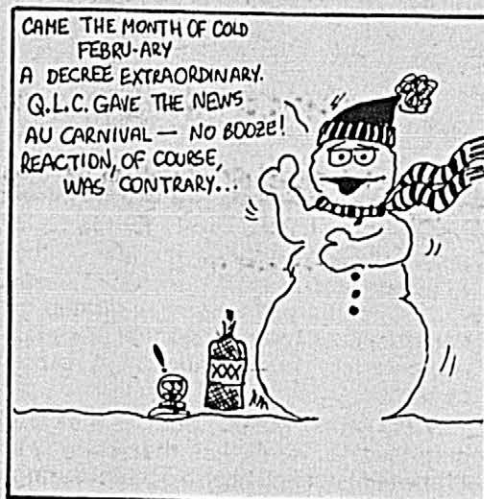
Apparently learning nothing in a class, aside from how to pilfer another \$57 and a good deal of time, is not a very exceptional situation to be in at McGill University.

Cary Goldweber

The Daily welcomes letters from its readership but we must insist that they be typed, triple spaced and that they should include a phone number. Bring them to the box in the Daily office in the basement of the Union.

hits and guts

by giovanni gray



Show for the Snow Show

Texas Instruments programmable slide-rule calculator SR-52

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Snow-Show:

McGill Snow Show Grand Casino Night, tonight in Union where 50 cents buys all the funny money you would ever want. Join us at eight for a touch of gambling and dancing. Watch out on Monday for the Opening Day Parade, followed at five by the Pizza Disco in the Union. Pizzas are 45 cents a quarter or \$1.80 for a twelve inch.

Atheists beware:

Guard your unbelief from the onslaught of Christian writers. Pick up a free copy of "A Brief Bibliography for Atheists (or Dangerous Christian Books I've Read)." Available, oddly enough, at the McGill Christian Fellowship booktable today from 12 to 2 in the Union.

Women's Union:

Meeting that was snowed out rescheduled to Monday Feb 9. If you are interested in keeping the Women's Union open come to Union room 457-8 at 4 on Monday.

Charles Darwin Festival:

Ski Expedition, buses leave Union 4:30 pm. Please be prompt. You can drive to Bromont and buy tickets at MBSU desk. Live entertainment, continuous music.

MOC:

MOC Ski Trip to Owl's Head tickets on sale today at the union box office. Trip date: Sunday Feb. 8, 7:00 am. Price 11.50 MOC members; 12.50 non-members. Further info call Amy 849-9639.

Women's Intramural Ice Hockey:

5:15 McGill vs. University of Montreal. If you signed up come and play. If you didn't sign up, come anyway.

Drama students:

The English Literature Association is holding a special meeting 1-3 pm in Arts B-20, the ELA office. All students interested in the future of the Drama Programme urged to attend. For further info, 392-4483.



CLASSIFIEDS

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 am to 5 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates, 3 consecutive insertions: non-profit-making activities & individual students' announcements — \$3.00, maximum 20 words, 15 cents per extra word; all others — \$6.00, maximum 20 words, 30 cents per extra word (even if sponsored by non-profit-making organization).

ENTERTAINMENT

Live Jazz featuring local Montreal musicians, Saturday nites, 9-1, Molson Hall, 3915 University.

The Graduates' Society presents "Darby O'Gill & the Little People" Saturday, Feb. 7th, 11 am & 1:30 pm., L-132, 50 cents.

PERSONAL

Problem? Feel you need to rap with a rabbi? Call Israel Hausman 341-3580.

Instruction in chord progression dealing with jazz & blues—classical students welcome. Beginners welcome—phone 392-8062 or leave message for Resident Musician at 392-4274.

LOST

SR-50 CALCULATOR on Mon., Jan. 26, 11:00 am., McConnell Eng. Bldg. (2nd floor near elevators or stairwells). Would the finder please call Gordie at 737-7091.

WATCH with silver-brown face—great sentimental value—lost in men's locker room of Currie Gym. Reward, 935-5379.

HOUSING

SABBATICAL EXCHANGE. — 3-bedroom, 2-bathroom, fully furnished penthouse. Roof garden overlooking Hebrew University, JERUSALEM, ISRAEL, for rent or exchange for Montreal accommodation. Possible exchange cars. April-October, 1976 inclusive. Apply Gale 392-4652 (9-5) or 849-4931 (home).

Efficient light MOVING. Reasonable rates. 843-8138.

Lorne Avenue, Furnished 1½ in highrise. \$155 all included. Sublet immediately. Evenings 849-6879 or 845-1757.

New spacious highrise 3½ apartment available immediately. Hutchison St. near McGill. \$165—utilities included. February rent negotiable. Contact Nitin 284-1136, leave message.

Apartment to share with 2 students—\$85—on Metro—available immediately—spacious—call 849-2896.

Grad student wanted to share 4½-room furnished apt near Décarie. Call 481-6229 after 9 pm.

Apartment Wanted—McGill area. 3½ or 4½ rooms. For April 1st or May 1st. Phone Bill 392-5910 days, 738-1430 evenings.

PARKING indoors on Lorne Ave. 1 block from McGill. \$25 month, call John 457-6204.

JOBS

Help Wanted. Unique opportunity to become involved in the establishing of a token economy halfway house. If you are a mature person who needs a nice place to live (10 minutes walk from campus) & would like to have some direct experience in Behavior Modification, please call Mr. Gregory, 761-6131 ex. 284.

MISCELLANEOUS

Free guitar lessons for beginners. 739-6000, Walter.

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Come watch our Opening Day Parade from Roddick Gates to the Winter Stadium, at noon.

At five come fill your bottomless with some cheap pizza (45 cents a quarter), followed by some dancing and partying at The Pizza Disco, in the Union.

TUESDAY

Get your tickets for some Hot Hockey between the Montreal Alouettes and the McGill Redmen, 6 pm. in the Winter Stadium. Tickets are \$1.25 in advance and \$1.50 at the door.

MCGILL SNOW SHOW 1976

Today is the last day to register for the Snow Show Car Rally. Four hours of hard driving. Three dollars entry fee. Prizes total \$150. Register in Union.

If you're into eating come enter your Spaghetti Eating Team in the Snow Show Spaghetti Eating Contest in the Union on Wednesday — 50 cents per eater and \$100 in prizes plus a chance at The Quebec Universities Open worth \$500.



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Intramural floor hockey follies

Daily Sports News Service

The National Floor Hockey League (NFHL) scheduled another round of games last Wednesday up at the Currie Coliseum. As expected, the perennial winners triumphed over the league doormats. The results are as follows: Gum Drops 13, Alesmen 1; Ringers 13 to 1 over the hapless Super A's; Hoi Poloi stung the Avengers by a score of 12-1; Glut Max and Tooth Fairies tied 5 apiece; and S-Spots over Warts by disqualification as the latter failed to dress enough players for the match.

Game of the Week

The Daily's Game of the Week featured the number-two ranked Gum Drops versus the unranked Alesmen.

With only five players to start, the Alesmen were at a distinct disadvantage. Secondly, they were playing against formidable opposition—the powerful Gum Drops led by team leader, Eris Salvatore. Nevertheless, miracles have happened before and the Alesmen prepared to do battle by saying their last prayer at center ice.

The miracle did not occur—

not with a playmaker like Mike Musachio and a fancy scorer by the name of Eris Salvatore playing against you.

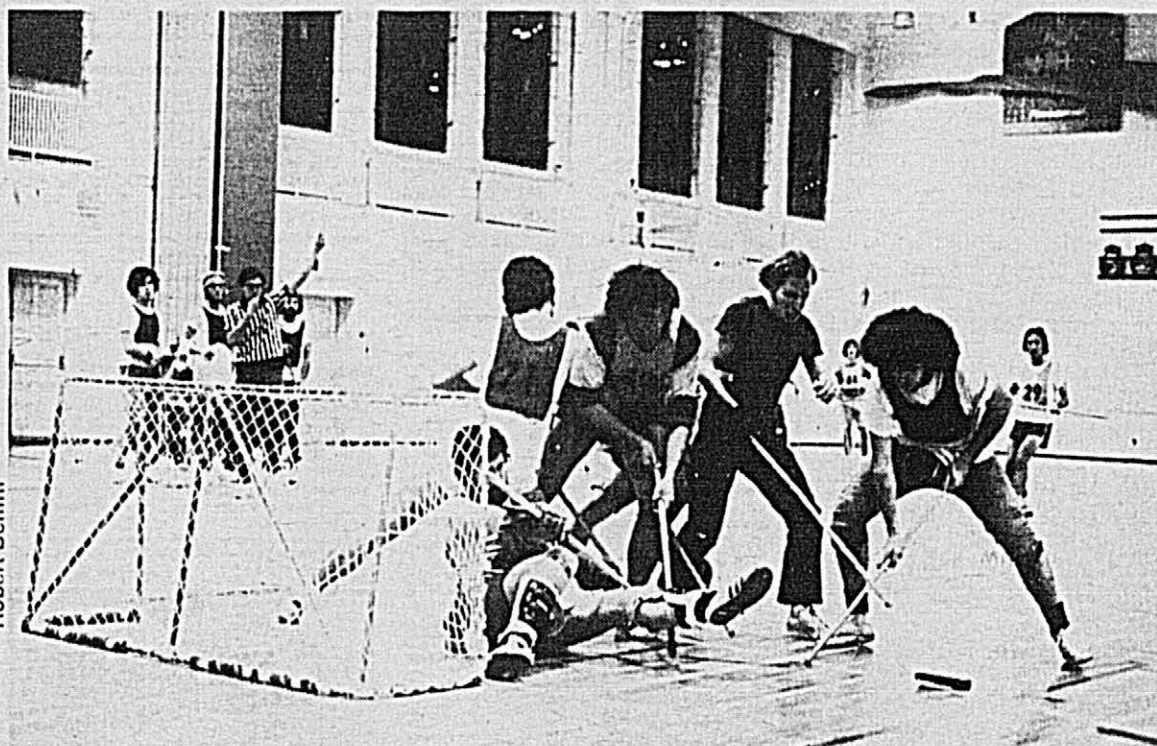
As instructed by captain Salvatore, the Gum Drops played positional hockey and this paid off. The Gum Drops outpassed, outshot and outscored the Alesmen by a mile. Alesmen goaltender, Howard Spungin, seemed unable to stop shots on his stickside and the Gum Drops' forwards began to exploit this weakness.

When the game came to a merciful halt, Salvatore led his team with four goals, Howard Warner with three, Mike Musachio and "Hot Shot" Forster with two apiece while single tallies came from the sticks of Brian Quick and "Ace" Hamilton. Nelson Sleno scored for the losers.

More goals

Salvatore could have added more goals to his jackpot if he had connected on a breakaway.

Big Eris received a pass at center and with those shifty legs of his, produced a jitterbug move on the lone Alesmen defenceman. The move fooled the defenceman completely. Salvatore proceeded to gallop



towards the net. With those finely-developed wrists of his, Salvatore flicked a rising wrist shot to the stickside of the goalie.

Shock and surprise were registered by the patrons of the Coliseum as Spungin thwarted the Gum Drops' scoring machine.

Catcalls began to be flung

towards the direction of Salvatore. Most notable catcallers came from Angelo Baldassarre, Chaim Goldberg, and Al Pomp—all members of the number-one ranked Hoi Poloi team. According to Pomp, Salvatore doesn't miss on breakaways. Nevertheless, he did—quite embarrassingly, at that. With verbal jabs aiming at his ears, Salvatore

gave one his frequent boyish grins. He must have said to himself, "Get off my back, guys, I'll get another one later. It's as easy as ABC. After all, I'm Eris Salvatore, superstar of the NFHL."

Sure enough, Eris did get one back later in the game.

Next round of games: Feb. 18, starting at 5:00 pm.

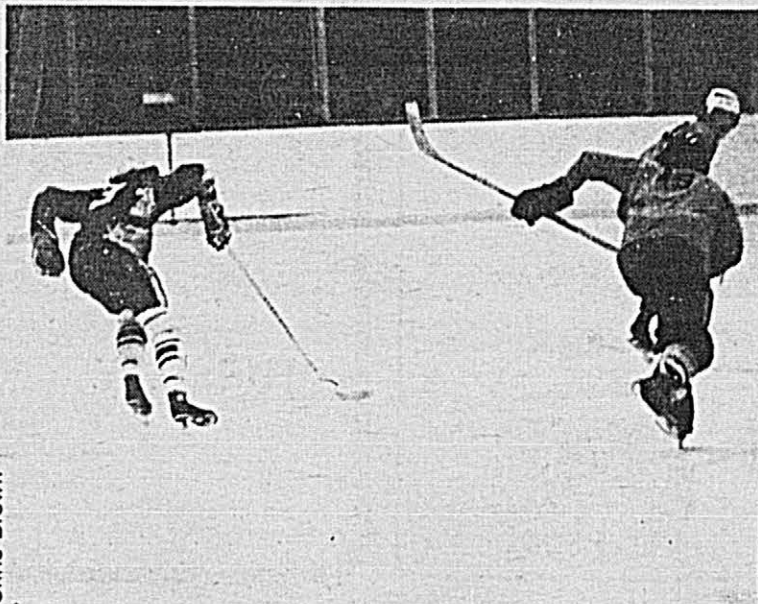
Carabiniers triumph again

by Zeb Cohen

As the Intramural Hockey season draws to a close the scramble for the top spot in the "B" League intensifies; yesterday the undefeated les Carabiniers, battling the tenacious Jets for first place, once again faced the music—Team Music—and very much showed why the bell tolls for them. Exhibiting the rough-and-tumble spirit which has made them the pick of Intramural Hockey, they skated crisply, passed precisely and generally showed the elan and verve for which they have become widely acclaimed this season. Certainly the contest was not for the weak-kneed or the faint-hearted—Team Music for the most part rendered a strong, upbeat performance—but in this symphony without soul it was les Carabiniers who emerged triumphant when the last movement was played.

Quick lead

Emulating the deeply-ingrained pattern set long ago they led from start to finish and dictated the tone and tempo from the opening faceoff. Jumping into a 2-0 lead on goals from Wayne Hellstrom and Mike Pollud—that of the former on another solo effort which has become his trademark—it appeared early in the contest that les Carabiniers



Chris Brown

would call the tune. This of course could be attributed less to the dexterity of the league leaders than to the ineptitude of the opposition who clearly were impressing no one.

As they strove to counter the waves of Carabiniers crossing their beleaguered blueline they seemed to long for the melodious confines of the Strathcona Building. Their passing was far from harmonious, their skating was without resonance and rhythm, their slapshots had the force of those unleashed with

violin bows and their itinerant goalie conjured up images of the fabled wandering minstrel.

Their coach too was a model of discordant thought and action. As he stood behind his men he waved a hockey stick menacingly at the referee in the manner of a baton, tapping it on the boards repeatedly to attract attention, exhorting all to heed his orders as if he were King Canute commanding the tides to recede.

Coach Midas

"I have the ability to turn dross

into gold," someone heard him boast, but could he turn musicians into hockey players? Evidently not. As all performers were more intent on blowing their own horns, a united effort suffered. This was scarcely a euphonious concert. "Team Cacophony!" an urbane, cigar-chomping, beer-drinking spectator yelled in disgust.

But as the first half rolled into the second, their coach—"an incompetent, the worst I've ever played for," said one player—began to practice alchemy. In the dressing room he had struck a trident chord and Music came out fighting. They zinged two goal posts and finally put one behind Jean-Francois Lemire, who showed again why he is the best in the league this year. They began to follow the example of their captain—who did have heart—as if he were the pied piper, and showed a desire to go out with a sonata rather than a swan song.

Little life

When they had halved the score to 4-2 (les Carabiniers had tallied again on goals by Vic Paré and Kevin Glick) there was still hope but little life. An end to end rush by Bill Stanimir quieted their whines with the screams of silence.

Only a near fight could arouse

the sleepy fandom residing in solitary splendour at the top of the bleachers. A member of Team Music had amorously serenaded Jeff Khoury with a moving love-song, such that he followed up with a massage of Khoury's back with his stick. Khoury responded with an embrace of his own, softly stroking his opponent's face with his gauntlet. No real trouble erupted however; the reliable linesman broke up the budding courtship. "It's a bleeping good thing he didn't push me," said Jeff as he headed for the penalty box, "because I would've fixed him so he'd never play the piano again."

Need time

Of course, George Dilembo added his comments, as he always does, singing the praises of Team Music: "They're not bad, like us a few years ago. But they'll need time. It took us time but look where we are today. The best in the league." Impulsively he sprang from his dressing room berth and shook a member of the press and shouted: "Do you hear that, the best in the league!"

As the playoffs approach, few deny that.

Oleg Zadorozny has promised not to coach.

daily sports